

Ad Hoc Advisory Board Reports

Volume 2

Background Information

History, Bibliography, and Glossary of the
Juvenile Justice System of Louisiana



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PREFACE

This Report contains a history, bibliography, and glossary of terms relating to juvenile justice in Louisiana.

The first part of the Report, entitled "Justice for Louisiana Children and Youth: An Historical Perspective," was presented by Cecile Guin in a power point format to the Juvenile Justice Commission and the Ad Hoc Juvenile Justice Advisory Board at the organizational meeting held on November 1, 2001.

The second part of the Report is a bibliography on juvenile justice in Louisiana compiled by Janice K. Shull of the Law Library of Louisiana in August 2001.

The third part of the Report is a Glossary of Juvenile Justice Terminology prepared in August of 2000 by Anthony J. Gagliano and Karen Hallstrom, Deputy Judicial Administrators of the Supreme Court.

Justice for Louisiana Children and Youth: An Historical Perspective

**The Louisiana Juvenile Justice Commission
&
Advisory Board**

November 1, 2001

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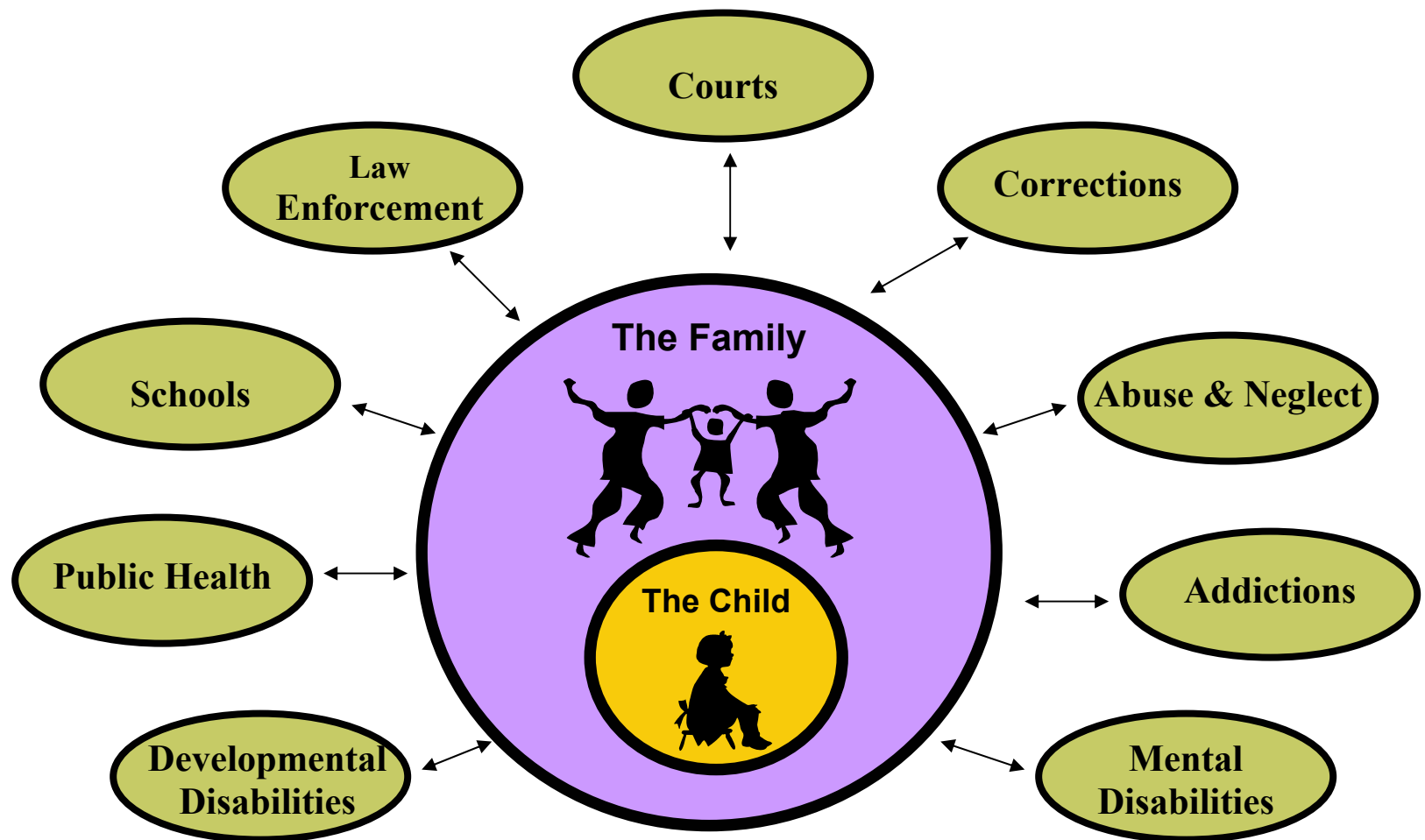
“Youth come to the attention of the police, courts, and juvenile authorities because they have failed to function successfully in our society- failed to meet the expectations of family, school, and neighborhoods... We cannot afford to blame the school system, the foster care system, or the correctional system for rising delinquency rates. It is easy to believe that if we could remove all the problem makers from the streets, then the problem would be solved...

Changing a system and a bureaucracy is difficult and frustrating. The probation officer feels it, the judge feels it... and surely the public feels it... We cannot forego change simply because the status quo is easier or more convenient... We must join forces at the state and local levels of government.”

-Don E. Wydra

A Timeline for Change August, 1991

Components of the La. Juvenile Justice System



Prior to 1900

- Children and adults with mental or correctional problems were treated the same – tendency to lock children and adults away from the public.
 - 1846 – Dorothea Dix, noted advocate for the mentally ill, brings her campaign for reform to Louisiana.
 - 1870 – Samuel Wilson, age 9, of Bienville Parish was sent to adult prison for life.
 - 1899 – First juvenile court in nation opens in Chicago.

Early 1900's

- **Advocative efforts begin to separate juvenile and adult offenders.**
- **Treatment for juveniles based on racial and gender characteristics.**
 - **Prison Reform Association of Louisiana tried unsuccessfully to separate juvenile and adult offenders.**
 - **1904 – Louisiana State Reform School for Boys opened in Monroe.**
 - **White males only.**
 - **Future site of Louisiana Training Institution in Monroe and Swanson Correctional Center for Youth.**
 - **1910 – Children as young as 7 still in the adult prison system.**
 - **“Race-Cost Consciousness Prevailed in Reform Efforts”**
 - **Money spent to rehabilitate blacks was thought to be wasted; this was seen most predominately with juveniles who, like adults, were predominately black (Carleton, 1971, p. 95).**

1900 – 1969

- Segregated System
- Little rehabilitation emphasis
- Rehabilitation – in name only
 - 1904 – Louisiana State Reform School for Boys (white boys)
 - All black males and females were sent to adult prisons.
 - 1926 – State Industrial School for Girls opened (white girls) at Ball, La.
 - 1948 – State Industrial School for Colored Youth opened (Scotlandville).
 - Co-ed facilities
 - 1950 – Separation of children from adults with mental health problems. Southeast Hospital in Mandeville opened 84 beds for adolescents, 25 beds for young children.

1900 – 1969 cont'd...

- 1956 – First dorm built at State Industrial School for Colored Youth – Scotlandville, for “colored girls.”
- 1960 - Leesville State School for retarded children (Act 321, 1960 Legislature).
- 1964 – In Re Gault – U.S. Supreme Court rules that juveniles entitled to same constitutional due process rights as adults.
- 1969 – Supreme Court ended “separate, but equal correctional facilities.”
- Late 1960’s – Juvenile Reception and Diagnostic Center (JRDC) opens at Louisiana Training Institution.
 - Scotlandville site; provided response to desegregation order by assessing youth and placing youth in one of four juvenile correctional facilities on system of racial equity.
- Late 1960’s – 1970’s – Gary W. lawsuit to stop placement of children outside of the state.

1970 – 1980

- Rehabilitation is still in the “stated aim” of the juvenile justice system.
- Deinstitutionalization begins.
- Serious overcrowding problems begin in juvenile institutions.
- Federal oversight of Louisiana prison system begins.
- Federal legislation finally passed to separate juveniles from adult offenders.
- First high profile investigation of abuses at LTI – Scotlandville.

1970 – 1980 cont'd...

- 1973 – Federal government intervention begins.
 - Northwest State School for Children with Disabilities opened.
 - Southwest State School opens.
- 1973-74 – LTI-Bridge City opens for younger males.
- 1974 – Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act is passed (JJDP); separates juveniles from adult offenders and rules that status offenders (truants, runaway, etc.) can no longer be treated the same as juvenile delinquents.
- 1978 – Division of Youth Services formed.
 - 1978 – High profile investigation into beatings of youth at LTI – Scotlandville in Baton Rouge.

1980 – 1990

- Policy shift from rehabilitation to public safety begins.
- Nationally “get tough” policies become popular as juvenile crime rises.
- Treatment still an issue in Louisiana institutions, but there is a marked decrease in emphasis on rehabilitation.
- Overcrowding becomes a major problem – community-based alternatives pushed.
- State gives complete control for committed youth to DPSC.
 - 1981 – New Orleans Adolescent Hospital opened; 124 beds for children with mental disabilities.

1980 – 1990 cont'd...

- 1984 – Federal consent decree caps juvenile population in institutions at 850; primarily based upon fire and safety hazards; some minimal standards set.
 - Waiting list established for youth committed to LTI system.
- 1985 – Attempt to end “fragmented system” – all juvenile probation, parole and placement transferred to state Office of Youth Development (former Office of Juvenile Services).
 - Some local probation has remained intact.
- 1987 – Act 57 - Basically gives all decision making authority to state Department of Public Safety and Corrections (DPSC) when child is committed to custody; “sole custody and determination of placement, care and treatment for youth committed to DPSC.”

1980 – 1990 cont'd...

- 1988 – Mandatory interagency coordination with CASSP (Child and Adolescent Service System Program); aimed at assisting youth with disabilities.
- Late 1980's – Serious backlog of juvenile commitments to correctional institutions.
 - Youth kept in local facilities.
 - Local authorities frustrated and angry.
- 1989 – State commits to plans for improved care, custody and treatment of youth in state custody.
 - 80 additional secure beds opened.
 - Governor approves accelerated development of community based programs.
- May 1989 – Girls facility closed at Ball, La.

1990 - 2000

- Juvenile justice model moves away from child-centered emphasis and towards modeling of adult system.
- Public safety focus replaces rehabilitation focus.
- Children/youth coming into system with more serious problems – mental disabilities, developmental disabilities, more serious criminal behavior.
- Attempt to focus on families.
- Human rights violations exposed.
- Intense Federal government supervision begins.

1990 – 2000 cont'd...

- 1991 – Louisiana Children's Code
 - FINS established
 - Streamlined laws
- 1992 – Act 971 establishes Children's Cabinet to develop and implement a comprehensive plan to coordinate policy making and planning for all state agencies and programs responsible for services to children and their families.
- 1994 – Tallulah Correctional Center for Youth opens (11/16/94).
 - Federal court involvement begins six weeks later.
- 1995 – Human Rights Watch investigation (HRW).
 - - identifies critical deficiencies in the system and details horrible physical abuse of youth.
 - - 10/95 – *Children in Confinement in Louisiana* released by HRW.

1990 – 2000 cont'd...

- 1996 – DPSC response to HRW report with development and implementation of Project Zero Tolerance (PZT); an attempt to reduce violence in state's juvenile facilities.
- 1997 – DPSC begins transfer of juveniles to adult prisons to ease overcrowding.
- 1998 – Supreme Court finds transfers of juveniles unconstitutional.
 - 12/98 – Jena Correctional Center for Youth opened.
 - Jena closed later in the year because of problems.

Late 1990's

- **Louisiana Training Institutes are renamed Correctional Centers for Youth.**
 - **Tallulah Correctional Center for Youth (now Swanson Correction Center for Youth-Madison).**
 - **Jetson Correctional Center for Youth (Baton Rouge – formerly LTI-BR or LTI-Scotlandville).**
 - **Swanson Correctional Center for Youth (formerly LTI-Monroe).**
 - **Bridge City Correctional Center for Youth (formerly LTI-Bridge City).**
- **On-going attempts to reach an agreement with Department of Justice over conditions of confinement for Louisiana youth.**
- **Class action suit filed by Juvenile Justice Project of Louisiana (JJPL).**

2000 - 2001

- Settlement reached between state and Department of Justice in September 2000.
- State attempting comprehensive reformation of juvenile justice system.
- Identified issues:
 - Minority over-representation
 - Recidivism
 - On-going human rights violations
 - Fragmented services for Louisiana children
 - Rehabilitation vs. public safety
 - Inappropriate treatment for children and youth with disabilities
 - Limited substance abuse treatment
 - Lack of local control, alternatives and aftercare
 - Lack of community-based alternatives
 - Ineffectiveness of large juvenile prisons for youth – especially youth displaced from community and family

*The farther backward you can
look, the farther forward you are
likely to see.*

--Winston Churchill

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Resources available in other libraries are identified with an OCLC number and with the symbol of the library or libraries. A list of Louisiana library symbols is attached at the end of this document. Many items may be borrowed via interlibrary loan.

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CHILD WELFARE— LOUISIANA

CHILDREN— LEGAL STATUS, LAWS, ETC.— LOUISIANA

CHILDREN— SERVICES FOR— LOUISIANA

CHILDREN— UNITED STATES— STATISTICS

CUSTODY OF CHILDREN— LOUISIANA

FOSTER HOME CARE— LAW AND LEGISLATION— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE CORRECTIONS— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE COURTS— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE DELINQUENTS— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE DETENTION HOMES— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF— LOUISIANA

JUVENILE JUSTICE, ADMINISTRATION OF— UNITED STATES

JUVENILE RECIDIVISTS— LOUISIANA

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List of OCLC Symbols for Louisiana Libraries:

LEB — East Baton Rouge Parish

LLT — Loyola University Law School

LLM — Loyola University

LNC — New Orleans Public Library

LNL — Law Library of Louisiana

LNU — University of New Orleans

LRL — Tulane University Law School

LRT — Louisiana Tech University

LRU — Tulane University

LSB — Southern University

LSC — Southern University Law School

LSH — Southeastern Louisiana University

LSL — State Library of Louisiana

LUL — Louisiana State University Law Center

LUU — Louisiana State University

LWA — University of Louisiana at Lafayette

GLOSSARY OF

JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMINOLOGY

GLOSSARY OF JUVENILE JUSTICE TERMINOLOGY

AUGUST 1, 2000

GENERAL DEFINITIONS

ADJUDICATION

Either the hearing or trial at which the basic facts of the case are presented and a determination of responsibility or guilt is made; or the entire process of deciding a case before a court.

CASE WORKER

The person assigned to a CINC case who is responsible for the implementation of the case plan and the case management services associated with the plan.

CHILD

In CINC and FINS cases, a child is a person under eighteen years of age who, prior to juvenile proceedings, has not been judicially emancipated under Civil Code Article 385 or emancipated by marriage under Civil Code Articles 379 through 384. In delinquency cases, a child is a person under the age of twenty-one, including an emancipated minor, who commits a delinquent act before attaining seventeen years of age. In child support cases, a child is a person, whether over or under the age of majority, who is or is alleged to be owed a duty of support by the individual's parent or who is or is alleged to be the beneficiary of a support order directed to the person.

CHILD IN NEED OF CARE (CINC)

A child who has been adjudicated to be in need of care as a result of abuse, neglect, or abandonment by his or her care givers. Also refers to a case involving child abuse, neglect, or abandonment.

CHILD SUPPORT HEARING OFFICER

A person appointed by a judge or judges of a court to serve as a finder of fact and to make recommendations to the court pursuant to R.S. 46:236.5 and Article 423 of the Louisiana Children's Code.

COURT

Any city, parish, district, or juvenile court, or its judge, when exercising juvenile jurisdiction as provided for in the Louisiana Children's Code.

DELINQUENT ACT

An act committed by a child of ten years of age or older which if committed by an adult is designated an offense under the statutes or ordinances of this state, or of another state if the act occurred in another state, or under federal law, except traffic violations. It includes a direct contempt of court committed by a child.

DISPOSITION

The action taken by a court that sets forth the nature of the assistance, guidance, treatment or rehabilitation that is ordered following adjudication.

HEARING OFFICER

An attorney appointed by a court on a full-time or part-time basis to hear child support and support-related pursuant to R.S. 46:236.5 *et seq.* and Article 423 of the Louisiana Children's Code, and to conduct preadjudication hearings and resolve matters preliminary to adjudication in any proceeding authorized by the Louisiana Children's Code.

JUVENILE TRAFFIC REFEREE

A person appointed by a judge or a majority of judges of a court to adjudicate and dispose of traffic violations, when authorized by local rule of court under Article 401 of the Louisiana Children's Code. The traffic referee has the authority: to administer oaths; to compel the attendance of witnesses and issue subpoenas; to take testimony; to make a record of the hearing; to appoint counsel to represent the child whenever appointment of counsel is required in the interest of justice; enter judgments of disposition; to recommend to a judge contempt of court charges against a juvenile; and to impose sanctions.

RECIDIVISM

The act of habitually repeating criminal behavior; or the measurement of the rate of repeated criminal behavior.

SANITY COMMISSION

A body appointed by a court to examine and report on the mental condition of a child accused of having committed a delinquent act. The commission must consist of at least two and not more than three physicians licensed to practice medicine in Louisiana who have been in the actual practice of medicine for not less than three consecutive years immediately preceding their appointment to the commission. The other member of the commission must be the coroner or a deputy of the coroner. The court may appoint, in lieu of one of the physicians, a psychologist who has been licensed to practice psychology in Louisiana, who has been engaged in the practice of clinical or counseling psychology for not less than three consecutive years immediately preceding the appointment, and who is qualified by training and experience in forensic evaluations.

STATUS OFFENDER

A child who has committed an act which is not criminal behavior in an adult but is an offense applicable only to children.

TRUANT

The repeated or habitual unauthorized absence of a child from school by a child who is subject to the compulsory attendance laws of the state.

UNIFIED FAMILY COURT

A court that has a combined domestic and juvenile jurisdiction and that coordinates court schedules and proceedings to implement a one family/one judge policy.

SERVICES

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE

The payment or payments for maintenance of a child with special needs, which payment or payments are made or committed to be made pursuant to the adoption assistance program established by the laws of a state as part of the Interstate Compact on Adoption and Medical Assistance.

ADOPTION COUNSELING

Services that provide support and guidance to potential adoptive parents and/or to people who wish to surrender their parental rights. Such services may include information about the requirements and procedures affecting voluntary surrender of parental rights and adoption as well as assistance in understanding and evaluating the impact of surrender and adoption.

ADOPTION PROMOTION AND SUPPORT SERVICES

Services and activities designed to promote more adoptions out of foster care, including pre-and post-adoptive services and activities designed to expedite the adoption process and support adoptive families.

ADOPTION SERVICES

Services or activities provided to assist in bringing about the adoption of a child. Such services may include but are not limited to: counseling the biological parents; recruitment of adoptive homes; pre-and post placement training; and counseling of the adoptive parents.

AFTERCARE SERVICES

Individualized services provided to a juvenile who is discharged from a residential program.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION (ADR)

Procedures for settling disputes by means other than litigation. ADR techniques include, but are not limited to arbitration and mediation.

ASSESSMENT CENTER

A facility which provides a system of screening, evaluation, and diagnosis for comprehensively assessing a child or juvenile when he or she first enters the court process in order to determine appropriate interventions or treatment services and, in the case of delinquency, the juvenile's risk to the community and appropriate sanctions.

CASE MANAGEMENT IN COURTS

Administrative and judicial processes designed to reduce court delays; and processes which assist the court in monitoring the child protection agency to make sure that abuse and neglect cases are moved diligently and decisively toward permanent placement for the child and case closure.

CASE MANAGEMENT SERVICES

Services arranged, coordinated, and monitored generally by a social worker to meet the needs of children and their families. These may include, but are not limited to, individual service plan

development; counseling; monitoring, developing, securing, and coordinating services; monitoring and evaluating client progress; and assuring that clients' rights are protected.

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION SERVICES

Services, often offered in schools and other community settings, which attempt to protect children from physical, sexual, and/or emotional abuse or exploitation through a variety of educational interventions which may focus on children of various ages, parents, people who work with children and/or the community at large.

CHILD PROTECTION/WELFARE SERVICES

Programs and services that investigate reports of child abuse, neglect, or abandonment; that provide for the temporary placement of children, who, for their protection, have been removed from the custody of the adults who are responsible for their care; that work with families who are experiencing problems of child abuse with the objective of facilitating continued family unification or reunification; and that provide ongoing supportive services for children in permanent placement.

CHILD SUPPORT ASSISTANCE SERVICES

Programs and services that provide assistance for people who want to request child support, change the amount of a child support award, dispute a child support award or enforce payment of child support monies in cases where the supporting parent is delinquent in paying or refuses to pay altogether.

COMMUNITY SERVICE

An immediate sanction requiring a person who has been found guilty of a minor crime or a child who has been adjudicated as a juvenile delinquent to perform voluntary services in the community usually in lieu of detention or a monetary penalty or fine.

COMMUNITY SHELTER

A family-oriented shelter for victims of family or domestic violence that offers around-the-clock shelter, emergency psychological support and counseling, and information and referral services.

COMPREHENSIVE STRATEGY

A strategy, developed by the Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency and Prevention (OJJDP) and based on research findings and practitioner perspectives, that is intended to serve as a comprehensive model for delinquency prevention and intervention. The strategy contains three components: general principles; prevention strategies; and intervention guidelines which include a system of graduated or progressive sanctions.

CONTINUUM OF SERVICES FOR CHILDREN

A comprehensive range of services for addressing the needs of children, as indicated by risk factors, through prevention and intervention services from pre-conception to adulthood.

COUNSELING SERVICES

Services or activities that apply the therapeutic processes to personal, family, situational or occupational problems in order to bring about a positive resolution of the problem or improved

individual or family functioning or circumstances. Problem areas may include family and marital relationships, parent-child problems, or drug abuse.

COURT-APPOINTED SPECIAL ADVOCATE (CASA)

A person appointed by a judge exercising juvenile jurisdiction to assist the court in fulfilling its duties and responsibilities to children brought into the court. The CASA volunteer has as his or her primary duty and responsibility the advocacy of the best interests of the child involved in the juvenile proceeding in which he or she is appointed.

CRIME VICTIMS REPARATIONS FUND

A fund managed by the Crime Victims Reparations Board under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement Administration of Criminal Justice (LCLE) pursuant to R.S. 46:1803-1816 whose purpose is to compensate those victims of crime who have, in the judgment of the Crime Victims Reparations Board based upon a preponderance of the evidence, suffered pecuniary loss by reason of personal injury, death, or catastrophic property loss resulting from crime.

DAY CARE SERVICES-CHILD

Services or activities provided in a setting that meets applicable standards of state and local law, in a center or in a home, for a portion of a 24-hour day. The component services or activities may include a comprehensive and coordinated set of appropriate developmental activities for children, recreation, meals and snacks, transportation, health support services, social service counseling for parents, plan development, and licensing and monitoring of child care homes and facilities.

DEFERRED DISPOSITIONAL AGREEMENT

An agreement ordered by a court generally for a six-month period, which if assented to by a child adjudicated to be delinquent or the child's parent(s), suspends further formal proceedings and subjects the child to certain terms and conditions as specified in the agreement in lieu of a formal disposition of the delinquency case.

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PLAN

A plan submitted to and approved by a juvenile justice delinquency prevention advisory board for use in a law enforcement district for the purpose of reducing delinquency acts, juvenile arrests, and gang activity

DELINQUENCY PREVENTION PROGRAMS

Programs designed to reduce delinquent acts, including juvenile and street gang activities, and to reduce juvenile arrests. Such programs include but are not limited to: diversion or mediation programs, community service, or other types of services available subsequent to the commission of a delinquent act.

DETENTION

The holding of a child in a juvenile detention center in accordance with the provisions of Articles 306 and 822 of the Louisiana Children's Code during the period in which the child is awaiting a hearing on a case or further disposition thereof or transfer to the Department of Corrections.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY DIVERSION

A process wherein a district attorney decides to defer a criminal charge or a charge of delinquency on the condition that the defendant successfully completes a program of rehabilitative services.

DIVERSION

The official suspension of criminal or delinquency proceedings against an alleged offender, at any point after a recorded justice system intake but before entering of a judgment, and the referral of that person to a treatment or special care program.

DRUG TREATMENT COURT

A diversion program in which formal proceedings against an adult or a juvenile arrested on a charge involving substance abuse are suspended on condition that the adult or juvenile follow a course of treatment as required by the drug treatment court.

EARLY AND PERIODIC SCREENING, DIAGNOSIS, AND TREATMENT (EPSDT)

A program, enacted in 1967 under Medicaid (Title 19 of the Social Security Act), that uses screening, diagnosis, and treatment services to address potentially crippling or disabling conditions among poor children.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENING

Screening of children to assess their needs and to assist families in securing specific services to meet those needs.

EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES

Programs and services focusing on prevention by relieving family stress before child abuse and neglect occur, for example, through help-lines, home health visitors, EPSDT, and crisis nurseries.

EARLY PERMANENCY PLANNING

The use of conferences at the earliest possible stages of a CINC case to bring together the protective agency and other key participants in the case for the purpose of more meaningful and earlier permanency planning.

EDUCATIONAL AND TRAINING SERVICES

Services provided to improve knowledge or daily living skills and to enhance cultural opportunities. Services may include, but are not limited to, instruction or training in such issues as consumer education, health education, community protection and safety education, literacy education, English as a second language, and General Educational Development (GED). Component services or activities may include screening, assessment and testing; individual or group instruction; tutoring; provision of books, supplies and instructional material; counseling; transportation; and referral to community resources.

ELECTRONIC MONITORING

Programs that use electronic technology, including transmitters and receivers, telephone verification systems, and other equipment to monitor and track offenders who have been

confined to their homes or other venues by courts for the term of their sentences or while they await arraignment, trial, sentencing, or other judicial procedures.

EMERGENCY FOOD SERVICES

Programs or services that provide a limited amount of food for individuals or families during times of crisis, or for people who have no food or cannot afford to purchase food at retail costs.

EMERGENCY SHELTER SERVICES

Programs and services that provide a temporary place to stay for people who are in crisis, or for homeless individuals in the community.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Services or activities provided to assist individuals in securing employment or acquiring of learning skills that promote opportunities for employment. Component services or activities may include employment screening, assessment, or testing; structured job skills and job seeking skills; specialized therapy (occupational, speech, physical); special training and tutoring, including literacy training and pre-vocational training; provision of books, supplies and instructional material; counseling, transportation; and referral to community resources.

FAMILY PLANNING SERVICES

Educational, comprehensive medical or social services or activities which enable individuals, including minors, to determine freely the number and spacing of their children and to select the means by which this may be achieved. These services and activities include a broad range of acceptable and effective methods and services to limit or enhance fertility, including contraceptive methods (including natural family planning and abstinence), and the management of infertility (including referral to adoption). Specific component services and activities may include preconceptional counseling, education, and general reproductive health care, including diagnosis and treatment of infections which threaten reproductive capability. Family planning services do not include pregnancy care (including obstetric or prenatal care).

FAMILY PRESERVATION SERVICES

Family preservation services typically are services designed to help families alleviate crises that might lead to out of home placement of children; maintain the safety of children in their own homes; support families preparing to reunify or adopt; and assist families in obtaining services and other supports necessary to address their multiple needs in a culturally sensitive manner. (If a child cannot be protected from harm without placement or the family does not have adequate strengths on which to build, family preservation services are not appropriate.)

FAMILY SUPPORT SERVICES

Family support services are primarily community-based preventative activities designed to alleviate stress and promote parental competencies and behaviors that will increase the ability of families to successfully nurture their children; enable families to use other resources and opportunities available in the community; and create supportive networks to enhance child-rearing abilities of parents and help compensate for the increased social isolation and vulnerability of families.

FOSTER CARE SERVICES

Services or activities associated with 24-hour per day substitute care for all children placed in foster care and for whom the state agency has placement and care responsibility.

GROUP HOME

A licensed or approved home providing 24-hour care per day and/or treatment of children in a small group setting that generally has from seven to twelve children.

HEALTH-RELATED AND HOME HEALTH SERVICES

Services to attain and maintain a favorable condition of health. Component services and activities may include providing an analysis or assessment of an individual's health problems and the development of a treatment plan; assisting individuals to identify and understand their health needs; assisting individuals to locate, provide or secure, and utilize appropriate medical treatment, preventive medical care, and health maintenance service, including in-home health services and emergency medical services; and providing follow-up services as needed.

HOME-BASED SERVICES

In-home services or activities provided to individuals or families to assist with household or personal care activities that improve or maintain adequate family well-being. Includes homemaker services, chore services, home maintenance services and household management services. These services may be provided for reasons of illness, incapacity, frailty, absence of a caretaker relative, or to prevent abuse and neglect of a child. Component services or activities may include protective supervision of children to help prevent abuse, temporary non-medical personal care, house-cleaning, essential shopping, simple household repairs, yard maintenance; teaching of homemaking skills, training in self-help and self-care skills, assistance with meal planning and preparation, sanitation, budgeting, and general household management.

HOUSING SERVICES

Services or activities designed to assist individuals or families in locating, obtaining or retaining suitable housing. Component services or activities may include tenant counseling; helping individuals and families to identify and correct substandard housing conditions on behalf of individuals and families who are unable to protect their own interests; and assisting individuals and families to understand leases, secure utilities, make moving arrangements and minor renovations.

IMMEDIATE SANCTIONS

Nonresidential, community-based programs located in or near a juvenile's home, which sanctions emphasize community participation in program planning, operation, and evaluation. Such sanctions include: juvenile diversion programs; informal probation; school counseling and school probation, home probation, mediation, community service, restitution, day treatment programs, alcohol and other drug-abuse treatment programs (outpatient), mentoring programs, and family preservation programs.

INCARCERATION

The most restrictive form of juvenile sanctions including secure detention, specialized residential treatment, training schools, youth ranches, residential placement institutions, and transfer to adult jurisdiction.

INDEPENDENT AND TRANSITIONAL LIVING SERVICES

Services and activities designed to help older youth in foster care or homeless youth make the transition to independent living. Component services or activities may include educational and employment assistance, training in daily living skills, and housing assistance. Specific component services and activities may include supervised practice living and post-foster care services.

INDIVIDUALIZED EDUCATION PROGRAM (IEP)

A written statement for a child with a disability that includes: (1) a statement of the child's present levels of educational performance; (2) a statement of annual goals, including short-term instructional objectives; (3) a statement of the specific special education and related services to be provided to the child and the extent to which that child will be able to participate in regular educational programs; (4) the projected dates for the initiation of services and the anticipated duration of the services; and (5) the appropriate objective criteria and evaluation procedures and schedules for determining, on at least an annual basis, whether the short-term instructional objectives are being achieved.

INFORMAL ADJUSTMENT AGREEMENT

An agreement authorized by either a court or a district attorney that sets forth terms and conditions which, if successfully met, results in the dismissal of formal court proceedings.

INFORMAL DISPOSITION

The disposition of a case relating to a child through means other than through formal court proceedings. Informal disposition would include any and all processes relating to diversion, informal adjustment agreements, teen courts, and other such informal processes and methods of disposition.

INFORMAL FAMILY SERVICES PLAN AGREEMENT

The agreement confected by all parties attending either the **FINS Mandatory Conference** or the **FINS Informal Referral Conference** that: (1) identifies the conduct of the child, caretaker, or any family member which is causing serious harm to the child and the services needed by that individual to mitigate or eliminate the problems within the family unit; (2) describes the services which are needed for the child, his caretakers, or other family members, the availability of such services within the community, and a plan for ensuring that any such services that are available will be secured and delivered; (3) describes all expected action to be taken by the child, his caretakers, or other family members; (4) provides the name of the person within the affected public service agency who is directly responsible for assuring that the informal family services plan agreement is implemented; (5) estimates the time anticipated to be necessary in order to accomplish the goals set out in the agreement; and (6) results in the dismissal of formal court proceedings if all other conditions are successfully met.

INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICES

Services or activities designed to provide information about services provided by public and private service providers and a brief assessment of client needs (but not a diagnosis and evaluation) to facilitate appropriate referral to these community resources.

INTAKE

The screening of juvenile cases by an intake unit to determine how the case should be processed. The process for determining if a complaint against a child requires detention, protective supervision, or formal court action.

INTEGRATED JUVENILE JUSTICE INFORMATION SYSTEMS

Information systems capable of integrating all juvenile court functions, various types of juvenile cases and the information from various agencies involved with the juvenile court.

INTERMEDIATE SANCTIONS

Sanctions which are more restrictive than immediate sanctions but less restrictive than incarceration. Such sanctions include: regular drug testing, weekend detention, intensive probation, alcohol and drug treatment (inpatient), outdoor challenge programs, community-based residential programs (group electronic monitoring, boot camps, and staff secure detention).

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY PREVENTION SERVICES

Programs and services that offer a variety of activities for youth who are at risk for behavior which is likely to involve them in the juvenile justice system. Such programs and services assist such at-risk children to improve their self-esteem, to become aware of alternative ways of dealing with feelings and leisure time, and to take responsibility for the consequences of their actions. Included among such programs and services are: counseling; rap and discussion groups; tutoring; companionship programs; alternative peer group experience programs; and supervised recreational activities.

JUVENILE DETENTION CENTER

A facility providing care for children under circumstances which are physically restricting.

LIFE-PROBLEMS COUNSELING

Programs that provide treatment services which may include emotional support, problem-solving assistance, information and guidance through a variety of counseling modalities for individuals who are having difficulty in coping with traumatic experiences or personal relationships, or in making the adjustments that are required by their particular stage in life.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

Services to overcome issues involving emotional disturbance of maladaptive behavior adversely affecting socialization, learning, or development. It is usually provided by public or private mental health agencies and includes residential services (inpatient hospitalization, residential treatment, and supported independent living) and non-residential services (partial day treatment, outpatient services, home-based services, emergency services, intensive case management and assessment).

PARENTING SKILLS SERVICES

Those services that attempt to improve the quality and quantity of parenting skills.

PAROLE- JUVENILE

The legal status created by a court order whereby a child is conditionally released from a juvenile correctional institution to a less restrictive setting where continued supervision will be provided by a parole or probation officer and standards of conduct will be imposed by the court.

PERMANENCY PLANNING

The process used by the protective agency and the court to determine whether the permanent future of a child in need of care shall be reunification with the parent(s), placement with relatives, or adoption.

POST INVESTIGATION SERVICES

The child protective services agency, social services agency, and/or the child welfare agency provides or arranges post investigation services for the child/family as a result of needs discovered during the course of the investigation. If services were being provided at the time of the report of alleged child maltreatment, the continuation of, or addition to, the service provisions constitute post investigation services. Services include: family preservation, family support, foster care and other services.

PREGNANCY AND PARENTING SERVICES FOR YOUNG PARENTS

Services or activities for married or unmarried adolescent parents and their families to assist them in coping with social, emotional, and economic problems related to pregnancy and in planning for the future. Component services or activities may include securing necessary health care and living arrangements; obtaining legal services; and providing counseling, child care education, and training in and development of parenting skills.

PREVENTION AND INTERVENTION SERVICES

Those services or activities designed to provide early identification and/or timely intervention to support families and prevent or ameliorate the consequences of abuse, neglect, or family violence, or to assist in making arrangements for alternate placements or living arrangements where necessary. Such services may also be provided to prevent the removal of a child or adult from the home. Component services and activities may include investigation; assessment and/or evaluation of the extent of the problem; counseling, including mental health counseling or therapy as needed; developmental and parenting skills training; respite care; and other services including supervision, case management, and transportation.

PROBATION - JUVENILE

The legal status created by court order following a finding of contempt of court, or an adjudication of delinquency or an adjudication that a family is in need of services, whereby a child is permitted to remain in the community subject to supervision by a probation officer and to standards of conduct imposed by the court.

PROGRESSIVE SANCTIONS

A model program of sanctions designed to ensure that children adjudicated to have committed delinquent acts receive treatment most appropriate to their crime. Under the model, delinquents progress from less restrictive to more restrictive dispositions depending on offense history, type of offense, and previous sanction level.

RECREATIONAL SERVICES

Those services or activities designed to provide, or assist individuals to take advantage of, individual or group activities directed towards promoting physical, cultural, and/or social development.

RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT SERVICES

Those services that provide short-term residential care and comprehensive treatment and services for children whose problems are so severe or are such that they cannot be cared for at home or in foster care and need the specialized services provided by specialized facilities. Component services and activities may include diagnosis and psychological evaluation; alcohol and drug detoxification services; individual, family, and group therapy and counseling; remedial education and GED preparation; vocational or prevocational training; training in activities of daily living; supervised recreational and social activities; case management; transportation; and referral to and utilization of other services.

RESTORATIVE JUSTICE

A policy orientation and set of programs that attempt to balance the needs of victims, offenders, and communities through the coordinated use of such techniques as victim-offender mediation, reparation boards, family group conferencing, restorative community service, restitution, and other tools.

RISK ASSESSMENT

The use of formal systems of risk analysis by the protective agency or by the courts to determine the risks of reunification or when termination of parental rights is warranted; or the use of such formal systems of risk analysis in delinquency and criminal cases to assess the risk of non-appearance of the defendant, his or her threat to society or to self, and other related factors.

RIGHTS OF VICTIM OF ALLEGED DELINQUENT ACT

Those rights which entitle victims of alleged delinquent acts to receive from the district attorneys and law enforcement agencies involved in the proceedings the services specified in Article 811.1 of the Louisiana Children's Code.

SECURE DETENTION FACILITY

A facility that provides a physically restricting environment for the temporary care of children in accordance with the Minimum Standards for Licensure of the Louisiana Detention Association.

SHELTER CARE FACILITY

A physically unrestricting child caring facility providing temporary care for children.

SERVICES TO IMPROVE PARENTING SKILLS

Services, including in-home visits, parent support groups, and other programs designed to reinforce parents' confidence in their strengths, help them identify where improvement is needed, and obtain assistance in improving those skills with respect to matters such as child development, family budgeting, coping with stress, health, and nutrition.

SPECIAL SERVICES - DISABLED

Services for persons with developmental or physical disabilities, or persons with visual or auditory impairments, or services or activities to maximize the potential of persons with disabilities, to help alleviate the effects of physical, mental or emotional disabilities, and to enable these persons to live in the least restrictive environment possible. Component services or activities may include personal and family counseling; respite care; family support; recreation; transportation; aid to assist with independent functioning in the community; and training in mobility, communication skills, the use of special aids and appliances, and self-sufficiency skills. Residential and medical services may be included only as an integral, but subordinate, part of the services.

SPECIAL SERVICES - JUVENILE DELINQUENT

Services or activities for youth (and their families) who are, or who may become, involved with the juvenile justice system. Component services or activities are designed to enhance family functioning and/or modify the youth's behavior with the goal of developing socially appropriate behavior and may include counseling, intervention therapy, and residential and medical services if included as an integral but subordinate part of the service.

SUBSTANCE ABUSE SERVICES

Services or activities designed to deter, reduce, or eliminate substance abuse or chemical dependency. Except for initial detoxication services, medical and residential services may be included but only as an integral but subordinate part of the service. Component substance abuse services or activities may include a comprehensive range of personal and family counseling methods, methadone treatment for opiate abusers, or detoxification treatment for alcohol abusers. Services may be provided in alternative living arrangements such as institutional settings and community-based halfway houses.

TRANSPORTATION SERVICES

Services or activities that provide or arrange for travel, including travel costs of individuals, in order to access services, or obtain medical care or employment. Component services or activities may include special travel arrangements such as special modes of transportation and personnel to accompany or assist individuals or families to utilize transportation.

TRUANCY, ASSESSMENT, AND SERVICE CENTER PROGRAM

A program designed to reduce truancy, other forms of pre-delinquency, and delinquency through early identification, assessment, and early intervention programs.

VICTIM RESTITUTION

A dispositional alternative in a delinquency case which disposition requires a child convicted of a delinquent act to contribute to the costs of a victim's monetary losses, medical expenses, or physical impairment or the family of a victim's monetary losses, medical expenses, or physical impairment.

VICTIMS OF JUVENILE CRIME COMPENSATION FUND

A fund, established in each court having juvenile jurisdiction, to compensate the victims of juvenile crimes who do not otherwise receive restitution or reparation. The judges exercising juvenile jurisdiction in a court have control over the fund and disbursements made therefrom. The moneys paid into the fund are derived from a special cost not to exceed fifteen dollars which a court having juvenile jurisdiction may levy against any juvenile defendant, other than an indigent, who is found to have committed a traffic violation resulting in injury or property loss, or who pleads guilty to or is adjudicated and convicted of a juvenile offense.

FEDERAL LAWS, AGENCIES, PROGRAMS

ADMINISTRATION ON CHILDREN, YOUTH, AND FAMILIES (ACYF)

A federal agency that administers the state grant programs under Titles IV-A, IV-B and IV-E of the Social Security Act to assist states in providing child welfare services, foster care, adoption assistance, child care programs, child abuse prevention and treatment programs, family preservation and support services, the Head Start program, programs for runaway and homeless youth and their families, child welfare training programs, child abuse and neglect research and demonstration programs, and other types of related services.

ADOPTION AND SAFE FAMILIES ACT (ASFA)

A federal law, enacted in 1997 and referenced as P.L. 105-89, that requires expedited processes for terminating parental rights in certain circumstances and that provides for other means of promoting the safety and permanent placement of children, including eliminating in certain circumstances the requirement of reasonable efforts and requiring in other circumstances the use of concurrent planning.

ADOPTION ASSISTANCE AND CHILD WELFARE ACT OF 1980

A federal law, originally enacted in 1980 and referenced as PL 96-272, that requires states, under the scrutiny of judicial review, to exert reasonable efforts to prevent removal of an abused or neglected child from his home, if the safety and well-being of the child can be maintained in the home, or to reunite abused and neglected children with their families and to provide expeditious adoption procedures for those children who could not be reunited.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE ASSISTANCE (BJA)

A federal agency established under the Office of Justice Programs by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984. The Bureau is the primary funding source for grants to state and local law enforcement agencies, prosecutors, and others involved in the prevention and suppression of crime.

BUREAU OF JUSTICE STATISTICS (BJS)

A federal agency established under the Office of Justice Programs by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984. The Bureau is responsible for collecting, analyzing, publishing, and disseminating statistical information on crime, criminal offenders, victims of crime, and the operation of justice systems at all levels of government.

BYRNE GRANTS

A federal grant program established under the Edward Byrne Memorial State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance Program by the Anti-Drug Abuse Act of 1988 that provides funding to states for grants to state agencies, local government agencies, and non-profit corporations for the prevention and suppression of violent crime, the reduction of drug trafficking and abuse, and other activities in support of crime reduction. In Louisiana, the Byrne grant program is administered by the Louisiana Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (LCLE).

CHILD ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT ACT (CAPTA)

A federal law, originally enacted in 1974 and referenced as PL 93-247, that provides a coordinated, multi-dimensional approach to child abuse prevention and treatment by requiring background checks in certain circumstances and by providing financial and other assistance to state, local and non-profit agencies.

CHILD SUPPORT RECOVERY ACT

A federal law enacted in 1992 and referenced as PL 102-521 that proscribes the willful failure to pay a past due support obligation for a child who resides in another state and provides for the inter-state collection of child support payments.

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE AND ASSISTANCE ACT (CJA)

A federal law, enacted in 1986 and referenced as PL 99-40, that provides grants and other assistance to improve the investigative, administrative, and judicial handling of child abuse cases in a manner which limits trauma to the child victim, increases the rate of successful prosecution of child molesters, and assures fairness to accused individuals.

DRUG COURT PROGRAM OFFICE

A federal agency established in 1994 by Title V of the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act that provides discretionary grants for the planning, implementation, and improvement of drug courts which target non-violent, drug-involved offenders.

DRUG ENFORCEMENT ADMINISTRATION

The lead federal agency in enforcing narcotics and controlled substances laws and regulations. It was created in 1973 by Reorganization Plan No. 2 of 1973 which merged four separate drug enforcement agencies.

FAMILY EDUCATIONAL RIGHTS AND PRIVACY ACT (FERPA)

A federal law originally enacted in 1974 (PL 93-380) and subsequently amended by Congress seven times, most recently through the Improving America's Schools Act (IASA) of 1994 the purpose of which is to protect the privacy interests of parents and students with regard to educational records.

FAMILY INDEPENDENCE TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE PROGRAM (FITAP)

A program, under welfare reform, that replaces the Assistance For Dependent Children (AFDC) program.

FAMILY PRESERVATION AND SUPPORT ACT

A federal law, originally enacted in 1993 as part of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act and referenced as PL 103-66, that authorizes funding for the Court Improvement Program and for other processes involved in child abuse and neglect cases.

FULL FAITH AND CREDIT FOR CHILD SUPPORT ORDERS ACT (FFCCSOA)

A federal law, enacted in 1992 and referenced as 28 USC 1738B, which requires the appropriate authorities of each state to enforce according to its terms a child support order made consistently with the provisions of federal law by a court in another state and prohibits the modification of

such an order except when the modification is made in accordance with the provisions of federal law.

INDIAN CHILD WELFARE ACT (ICWA)

A federal act enacted in 1978 regulating the protection and adjudication of cases involving abused, neglected, or abandoned Indian children (See 25 U.S.C. Sections 1901 et seq.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON ADOPTION AND MEDICAL ASSISTANCE

An interstate compact providing substantive assurances and procedures for promoting the delivery of medical and other services on an interstate basis to children through programs of adoption assistance established by the laws of the party states. The Compact was enacted into Louisiana law and incorporated into the Louisiana Children's Code as Chapter 1 of Title XVI in 1991.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON JUVENILES

An interstate compact providing for: the cooperative supervision of delinquent juveniles on probation and parole; the return from one state to another of delinquent juveniles who have escaped or absconded; the return from one state to another of nondelinquent juveniles who have run away from home; and additional measures for the protection of juveniles and of the public, which any two or more of the party states may find desirable to undertake cooperatively.

INTERSTATE COMPACT ON THE PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN

An interstate compact providing cooperative approaches to facilitate the interstate placement of children in suitable and appropriate environments. The Compact was enacted into Louisiana law and incorporated into the Louisiana Children's Code as Chapter 2 of Title XVI in 1991.

JUVENILE ACCOUNTABILITY INVENTIVE BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM (JAIBG)

A federal block grant program providing funds for twelve eligible activities in juvenile justice: construction of detention facilities; accountability-based sanctions programs; the hiring of judges, probation officers, and defenders, and the funding of pre-trial services; the hiring of prosecutors; the funding of prosecutor-led drug, gang, and violence programs; the provision of technology, equipment, and training programs for prosecutors; probation programs; gun courts; drug courts; information sharing programs; accountability-based law enforcement programs; and controlled substance testing.

JUSTICE ASSISTANCE ACT

A federal law, originally enacted in 1984 and referenced as PL 98-473, that establishes the Office of Justice Programs.

JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT

A federal law, originally enacted in 1974 and referenced as P.L. 93-415, that established the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention and that provides funding to states and other eligible recipients for preventing or otherwise addressing juvenile delinquency.

OFFICE FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME (OVC)

A federal agency that carries out the activities mandated by the Victims of Crime Act of 1984 (VOCA), as amended.

OFFICE OF JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION (OJJDP)

A federal agency established by the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. It is the primary federal agency for addressing juvenile crime and delinquency and the problem of missing and exploited children.

OFFICE OF JUSTICE PROGRAMS (OJP)

A federal agency established by the Justice Assistance Act of 1984 and reauthorized in 1994 to provide federal leadership, coordination and assistance needed to make the nation's justice system more efficient and effective in preventing and controlling crime. Its five major bureaus include: the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA); the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS); the National Institute of Justice (NIJ); the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP); and the Office for Victims of Crime.

PARENTAL KIDNAPPING PREVENTION ACT (PKPA)

A federal law, enacted in 1980 and referenced as PL 96-611, that provides for interstate protection and uniform state procedures for dealing with parental kidnapping.

REVISED UNIFORM RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT ACT (RURESA)

A major revision of the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act (URESA) approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1968. This law has now been superseded nationally and in Louisiana by the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act (UIFSA).

TEMPORARY ASSISTANCE FOR NEEDY FAMILIES (TANF) PROGRAM

A federal block grant program enacted as part of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996 (PRWORA, PL 104-193) to provide temporary assistance to welfare recipients .

UNIFORM CHILD CUSTODY JURISDICTION ACT (UCCJA)

A model uniform act approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1968 for the purpose of avoiding jurisdictional competition and conflict among the states over child custody matters and facilitating the enforcement of custody decrees on an interstate basis. The UCCJA was first enacted in Louisiana in 1978 as the Uniform Child Custody Jurisdiction Law (R.S. 13: 1700 et seq.). The Louisiana law, as amended, is similar to, although not identical with, the uniform act.

UNIFORM INTERSTATE FAMILY SUPPORT ACT (UIFSA)

A model uniform act approved by the American Bar Association on February 9, 1993 and officially adopted by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1993 and subsequently amended thereafter for the purpose of facilitating the enforcement of child support orders and paternity determinations of one state by another. UIFSA was enacted and incorporated into the Louisiana Children's Code in 1995 as Title XIII of said Code.

UNIFORM RECIPROCAL ENFORCEMENT OF SUPPORT ACT (URESA)

A model uniform act first approved by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1950 and subsequently amended in 1952 and 1958 the purpose of which was to

provide for the reciprocal enforcement by states of one another's child support orders. However, because there was no federal mandate requiring states to adopt URESA, each state developed its own version of URESA, thus making the Uniform act not truly uniform. An order entered in a URESA proceeding did not supersede or nullify any existing order, nor was such an order superseded or nullified by a subsequent order unless expressly so provided. The result was a proliferation of multiple, conflicting orders -- each equally valid.

VICTIMS OF CRIME ACT (VOCA)

A federal law enacted in 1984 and referenced as PL 98-473 that established the Office for Victims of Crime (OVC) in the Office of Justice Programs for advocating and compensating victims of crime.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN ACT (VAWA)

A federal law enacted in 1994 and referenced as PL 103-322 that established the Violence Against women Program Office and that authorized certain formula and discretionary grant programs relating to the reduction of violence against women.

VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN PROGRAM

A federal agency established by the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA) of 1994 that coordinates the activities of the Bureaus within the Office of Justice Programs relating to violence against women. It also enforces the policy for and administers the formula and discretionary grant programs authorized by the VAWA.

STATE AGENCIES AND PROGRAMS

ADOPTION VOLUNTARY REGISTRY

A voluntary registry created within the Office of Community Services (OCS) of the Department of Social Services of Louisiana to facilitate voluntary contact between adult adopted persons and biological parents or siblings, or both.

BUREAU OF GENERAL COUNSEL

A division of the Department of Social Services that represents the Department in Child in Need of Care Cases, in Adoption Cases, and in Termination of Parental Rights Cases.

CHILD ABUSE AND NEGLECT CENTRAL REGISTRY

A central registry, maintained by the Department of Social Services and containing all reported child abuse and neglect reports, except those cases that are determined to be inherently improbable or false as provided in Article 615B(4) and (5) or those corrected as provided in Article 616.1 of the Louisiana Children's Code.

CHILD PROTECTION AGENCY

The agency mandated by federal and state law to receive, screen and investigate reports of suspected child abuse and neglect from the community. If the allegations of the report are substantiated and a CINC case is opened, a case worker will also assess the family's needs and develop a plan for services. In Louisiana, the child protection agency is the Office of Community Services of the Department of the Social Services.

CHILDREN'S ADVOCACY CLEARINGHOUSE

A clearinghouse established under the jurisdiction of the Louisiana Commission of Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice (LCLE) to: (1) assist local law enforcement and prosecutorial agencies in the development of programs, resources, or expertise which promote the detection and prosecution of offenders committing crimes of sexual abuse against the children; (2) provide information relative to child sexual abuse and child sexual abuse programs to various units of state and local government and other interested parties; and (3) assist units of local government and qualified private non-profit institutions in identifying sources of funding to begin the operation of coordinated children's advocacy programs in the state;

CHILDREN'S CABINET

A Louisiana state agency, established by R.S. 46:2602 et seq. within the Office of the Governor, for the purpose of: (1) developing and implementing a comprehensive plan for the coordination of policy making and planning for all state agencies responsible for services to children and their families; (2) providing for and implementing the coordination of service delivery by all state agencies and programs having responsibility for children; (3) monitoring and evaluating the effectiveness and efficiency of individual programs for children and families; (4) undertaking studies and developing proposals and recommendations to redirect programs for children and families from crisis intervention and residential programs toward early intervention, prevention and family preservation; (5) adopting and implementing a children's budget; (6) requiring and receiving such reports as it may deem necessary to fulfill its mission; (7) preparing and

submitting an annual report; (8) adopting and promulgating rules and regulations; and (9) doing all things reasonably necessary to accomplish its purposes. The Cabinet consists of: a representative of the Office of the Governor, appointed by the governor; the secretaries of the departments of Social Services, Health and Hospitals, Public Safety and Corrections; and Labor, the Superintendent of Education; the Commissioner of Administration; a member of the House of Representatives appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives; a member of the Senate appointed by the President of the Senate; a representative of the Children Cabinet Advisory Board as selected by its members; and a member of the Louisiana Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges appointed by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.

CHILDREN'S CABINET ADVISORY BOARD

An 29-member advisory board established by R.S. 46:2605 to provide information and recommendations to the Children's Cabinet from the perspective of advocacy groups, service providers, and parents.

CHILDREN'S JUSTICE ACT PROGRAMS

Those programs funded by the Children's Justice and Assistance Act and administered by the Children's Justice Act Task Force.

CHILDREN'S TRUST FUND

A fund established in 1987 pursuant to R.S. 46:2403 and consisting of monies derived from the legislature and private donations for the purpose of providing grants to prevent child abuse in Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

The Superintendent of Education and the Department in the executive branch of state government which is authorized by R.S. 36:651 and 921 to provide educational services for the residents of the state.

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HOSPITALS

The Department in the executive branch of state government which is authorized by R.S. 36:25 to develop and provide health and medical services for the residents of Louisiana.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY AND CORRECTIONS

The Department in the executive branch of state government which is authorized by R.S. 36:401B(1) to provide for the security and physical safety of the residents and property in Louisiana, the enforcement of the laws and regulations pertaining to criminal conduct, automobile and highway safety, motor vehicles and drivers, charitable gaming control, and fire protection.

DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES

The Department in the executive branch of state government which is authorized by R.S. 36:471 to develop and provide social services for the improvement of the social conditions of the residents of Louisiana, and for the rehabilitation of persons with disabilities.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY AND GANG PREVENTION BOARD

An 11-member advisory board, established in each law Enforcement District pursuant to R.S. 15:1424, for the purpose of developing a delinquency prevention plan, recommending grants, collecting information, and coordinating delinquency and gang prevention services.

LOUISIANA CHILDREN'S CODE

The code of procedural and substantive law that is applicable in all juvenile court proceedings in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE

The code of law that is applicable in all civil proceedings, except those procedures that are specifically provided in the Louisiana Children's Code.

LOUISIANA CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE

The code of law that is applicable in criminal proceedings except those procedures that are specifically provided in the Louisiana Children's Code.

LOUISIANA CODE OF EVIDENCE

The code of law that is applicable to the rules of evidence in Louisiana.

LOUISIANA COMMISSION ON LAW ENFORCEMENT AND THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE (LCLE)

A commission within the executive department of state government that distributes federal law enforcement and criminal justice funding to other state and local governmental bodies and to non-profit corporations, and that provides other assistance to state and local entities involved in law enforcement or criminal justice, including juvenile justice.

LOUISIANA COURT IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM (LCIP)

The Court Improvement Program sponsored and operated by the Supreme Court of Louisiana. Originally called the Children's Advocacy resource Effort (CARE), LCIP provides services and assistance to courts and court-related functions involved in the adjudication of child in need of care (CINC) cases. The program provides five types of assistance: planning; communication and coordination; training and technical assistance; process improvement; and automation and standardization of data.

LOUISIANA PROTECTIVE ORDER REGISTRY

A statewide registry of peace bonds, temporary restraining orders, preliminary injunctions, permanent injunctions, and court-approved consent agreements resulting from actions brought pursuant to R.S. 46:2131 et seq. , R.S. 9:361 et seq., Article 1564 et seq. of the Louisiana Children's Code, Article 3604 of the Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure or as part of the disposition, sentence, or bail condition of a criminal matter pursuant to Article 327.1 and Article 871.1 of the Louisiana Code of Criminal Procedure as long as such order is issued for the purpose of preventing violent or threatening acts or harassment against, contact or communication with, or physical proximity to, another person. The registry is administered by the Judicial Administrator's Office of the Supreme Court of Louisiana.

MENTAL HEALTH ADVOCACY SERVICE (MHAS)

A service established by the state of Louisiana by R.S. 28:64 for the purpose of providing legal counsel and representation for mentally disabled persons and to insure that their legal rights are protected.

MISSING AND EXPLOITED CHILDREN INFORMATION CLEARINGHOUSE

A central repository of information regarded missing and/or exploited children which repository is housed in the Department of Social Services for the purpose of assisting in the location of missing children and the reporting of exploited children to the proper agency (see R.S. 46:1431).

PUTATIVE FATHER REGISTRY

The Louisiana Putative Father Registry established in Part I-C of Chapter 1 of Code Title VII of Code Book I of Title 9 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950, comprised of R.S. 9:400 and 400.1 for the purpose of registering the name and address of any person adjudicated to be or otherwise legally acknowledged to be the biological father of a child.

VICTIMS OF JUVENILE CRIME COMPENSATION FUND

A fund, established in each court having juvenile jurisdiction, to compensate the victims of juvenile crimes who do not otherwise receive restitution or reparation. The judges exercising juvenile jurisdiction in a court have control over the fund and disbursements made therefrom. The moneys paid into the fund are derived from a special cost not to exceed fifteen dollars which a court having juvenile jurisdiction may levy against any juvenile defendant, other than an indigent, who is found to have committed a traffic violation resulting in injury or property loss, or who pleads guilty to or is adjudicated and convicted of a juvenile offense.

TYPES OF CASES

ADOPTION CASE

A case type that involves a request for the establishment of a new, permanent relationship of parent and child between persons not having that relationship naturally, pursuant to Title XII of the Louisiana Children's Code.

ADULT MISDEMEANOR CASE

A case type referring to those adult misdemeanors that are under the jurisdiction of a juvenile court pursuant to Chapter 4 of Title XV of the Louisiana Children's Code.

CHILD IN NEED OF CARE (CINC) CASE

A case type referring to both the legal process and the service delivery programs affecting a child in need of care as provided primarily in Title VI of the Louisiana Children's Code.

CHILD SUPPORT CASE

A case type dealing with issues of monetary support from a parent(s) to a child(ren) as provided in Title XIII of the Louisiana Children's Code and the Uniform Reciprocal Enforcement of Support Act.

CRIMINAL NEGLECT OF FAMILY CASE

A case type referring to the desertion or intentional nonsupport by a spouse of his or her spouse who is in destitute or necessitous circumstances or by either parent of his or her minor child who is in destitute or necessitous circumstances.

DELINQUENCY CASE

A case type referring to delinquency proceedings pursuant to Title VIII of the Louisiana Children's Code.

DOMESTIC ABUSE CASE

A case type referring to domestic abuse as defined in Chapter 1 of Title 14 of the Louisiana Revised Statutes of 1950 and to the provisions set forth in Chapter 8 of Title XV of the Louisiana Children's Code which provides a civil remedy in the juvenile courts for domestic violence in homes in which children reside.

FAMILIES IN NEED OF SERVICES (FINS) CASE

A case type referring to formal and informal proceedings and the services involving families in need of services pursuant to the provisions of Title VII of the Louisiana Children's Code.

GRANDPARENTS' LIMITED VISITATION RIGHTS CASE

A case type referring to proceedings involving the limited rights that grandparents may have to visit their grandchildren who have been adopted as provided in Chapter XIV of the Title XII of the Louisiana Children's Code.

MENTAL HEALTH CASE

A case type referring to proceedings involving the proper treatment of children suffering from mental illness or substance abuse as provided in Title XIV and Chapter 7 of Title VIII of the Louisiana Children's Code.

MINORS MARRIAGE CASE

A case type referring to the substantive law and procedures for securing the authorization of a juvenile court for the marriage of a minor as provided in Chapter 6 of Title XV of the Louisiana Children's Code.

PROTECTION OF TERMINALLY ILL CHILDREN CASE

A case type referring to the review by a juvenile court of disputes between a terminally ill child's parents or physicians regarding the withholding or withdrawal of life-sustaining procedures or other medical care as required by the provisions of Chapter 7 of Title XV of the Louisiana Children's Code.

TERMINATION OF PARENTAL RIGHTS (TPR) CASE

A case type referring to proceedings involving the termination of parental rights and the certification for adoption pursuant to Chapter 4 of Title X of the Louisiana Children's Code.

TRAFFIC CASE

A case type referring to the proceedings specified in Title IX of the Louisiana Children's Code.

VOLUNTARY SURRENDER OF PARENTAL RIGHTS CASE

A case type involving the voluntary surrender of parental rights over a child as provided in Title XI of the Louisiana Children's Code.

VOLUNTARY TRANSFER OF CUSTODY CASE

A case type referring to proceedings involving the voluntary transfer of the custody of child from one person to another as provided in Title XV of the Louisiana Children's Code